## For the Northern District of California

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
7	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
8		
9		
10		No. C 04-04981 WHA
11	MARGIE CHERRY and ESTORIA CHERRY, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly	
12	situated,	ORDER GRANTING
13	Plaintiffs,	DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE
14	V.	SUMMONS AND CROSS-COMPLAINT AND
15	THE CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO ("City College") LAWRENCE WONG, in his	VACATING HEARING
16	official capacity as President of the Board of Trustees, MILTON MARKS, III, in his official	
17	capacity as Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, DR. NATALIE BERG, JOHNNIE	
18	CARTER, JR., DR. ANITA GRIER, JULIO J. RAMOS, RODEL E. RODIS, in their official	
19	capacities as members of the Board of Trustees, and DR. PHILIP R. RAY, JR., in his	
20	official capacity as Chancellor,	
21	Defendants/	
22	After stimulated judgment was entered on the	a undarlying disabilities rights estion
23	After stipulated judgment was entered on the underlying disabilities-rights action	
24	defendants move for leave to file a cross-complaint against certain contractors for	
25	indemnification. Defendants' motion is not opposed.	
26	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14(a) provide	
27	At any time after commencement of the action a defending party, as a third-party plaintiff, may cause a summons and complaint to be served upon a person not a party to the action who is or may be	
28	be served upon a person not a party to	o the action who is of may be

liable to the third-party plaintiff for all or part of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff.

If the cross-complaint is to be filed more than ten days after an answer is filed in the case, Rule

14(a) requires leave of court. Even where the cross-complaint lacks an independent basis for subject-matter jurisdiction, a court will be able to adjudicate the claim under its ancillary jurisdiction. "The purpose of this rule is to promote judicial efficiency by eliminating the necessity for the defendant to bring a separate action against a third party who may be derivatively liable to the defendant for all or part of the plaintiff's original claim." *Kim v. Fujikawa*, 871 F.2d 1427, 1434 (9th Cir. 1989).

The contractors may be derivatively liable to defendants for the costs of improvements to the City College campuses required by the stipulated judgment. This order thus finds that defendants are entitled to file a cross-complaint under Rule 14(a). Defendants' motion, therefore, is **GRANTED**. Defendants are instructed to file and issue summons on their cross-complaint by no later than **JUNE 1, 2006**. Finding no further argument necessary, the hearing on this motion is hereby **VACATED**.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 15, 2006

M.3 14 mm

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## For the Northern District of California

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
7	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTI	RICT OF CALIFORNIA
8		
9		
10	MARGIE GHERRY A FOTORIA GHERRY	No. C 04-04981 WHA
11	MARGIE CHERRY and ESTORIA CHERRY, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly	
12	situated,	ORDER GRANTING
13	Plaintiffs,	DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE
14		SUMMONS AND CROSS-COMPLAINT AND
15	THE CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO ("City College") LAWRENCE WONG, in his	VACATING HEARING
16	official capacity as President of the Board of Trustees, MILTON MARKS, III, in his official	
17	capacity as Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, DR. NATALIE BERG, JOHNNIE CARTER, JR., DR. ANITA GRIER, JULIO J.	
18	RAMOS, RODEL E. RODIS, in their official capacities as members of the Board of	
19	Trustees, and DR. PHILIP R. RAY, JR., in his official capacity as Chancellor,	
20	Defendants.	
21	/	
22	After stipulated judgment was entered on the	e underlying disabilities-rights action
23	After stipulated judgment was entered on the underlying disabilities-rights action.	
24	defendants move for leave to file a cross-complaint against certain contractors for indemnification. Defendants' motion is not opposed.	
25	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14(a) provides:	
26	At any time after commencement of the action a defending party,	
27	as a third-party plaintiff, may cause a summons and complaint to be served upon a person not a party to the action who is or may be	
28	or sorted apoil a person not a party t	

liable to the third-party plaintiff for all or part of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff.

If the cross-complaint is to be filed more than ten days after an answer is filed in the case, Rule 14(a) requires leave of court. Even where the cross-complaint lacks an independent basis for subject-matter jurisdiction, a court will be able to adjudicate the claim under its ancillary jurisdiction. "The purpose of this rule is to promote judicial efficiency by eliminating the necessity for the defendant to bring a separate action against a third party who may be derivatively liable to the defendant for all or part of the plaintiff's original claim." *Kim v. Fujikawa*, 871 F.2d 1427, 1434 (9th Cir. 1989).

The contractors may be derivatively liable to defendants for the costs of improvements to the City College campuses required by the stipulated judgment. This order thus finds that defendants are entitled to file a cross-complaint under Rule 14(a). Defendants' motion, therefore, is **GRANTED**. Defendants are instructed to file and issue summons on their cross-complaint by no later than **JUNE 1, 2006**. Finding no further argument necessary, the hearing on this motion is hereby **VACATED**.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 15, 2006

WILLIAM ALSUP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE